

BIG SANDY NEWS.

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.

VOL. III. NO. 23.

M. F. CONLEY Publisher.

CURRENT TOPICS.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

WOLVES are still very numerous in France.

ALASKA ships cranberries to eastern markets.

A CHARITABLE society in Boston gives medicine to the poor.

It is said that a blind man is the best plumber in Kenosha, Wis.

New York city has produced a German fopper fifteen years old. Next.

In 1857 Great Britain mined about 150,000 tons of coal to our 100,000,000.

A firm of dentists in London advertise that they will purchase old sets of teeth.

An "express" train in Norway runs at the average speed of twelve miles an hour.

ADMIRAL PORTERMAN we can't have a navy till we build up a merchant marine.

Or the \$4,000 man Vermont sent to the war not over \$9,000 are now living in that State.

A GEORGIA man has produced a new and gentle species of rodent by crossing white and black rats.

The cholera epidemic in Chili is decreasing, mainly on account of a lack of subjects to attack.

It is said that George W. Childs has the finest collection of autographs in the United States.

A PENNSYLVANIA young man recently married a girl who had refused him a photograph.

Two Pittsburgh scientists propose to purify water by passing a current of electricity through it.

It cost the country just \$1,376 to bury the late Representative Moffat, with Congressional honors.

MICHIGAN was so ugly that small boys on the border would stop and ask if it didn't hurt him.

Our paper equal to that made from linseed oil is manufactured from tobacco stems, says a New York paper.

Each passenger has packed her car, packed and left Spain on more an "intimation" by the Government.

Ex-Governor Atwater, of Michigan, is said to own over one hundred square miles of excellent pine land near Alpena.

The lowest recorded temperature is 33° below zero; it was produced by vaporizing liquid nitrogen under low pressure.

There are only eight unmarred men on the St. Louis police force. Many of the capsins are wealthy, and all are well off.

A STEAM heater exploded in a car on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. The car stove will suffice when it hears.

It is now an imperial regulation in Brazil that persons who die from yellow fever shall be cremated, the State bearing the expense.

The United States circulates \$700,000,000 in paper money. Russia circulates the next largest amount of paper currency—\$670,000,000.

There are about 500,000 people engaged in keeping bees in North America, and the honey product is 10,000,000 pounds, valued at \$15,000,000.

Young George could spend only about \$1,000 a year on clothes for himself. He is always plain in his selections, but is particularly fond of his wardrobe.

CHASNEY M. DERR is a handsome dresser, but not an extravagante. Possibly \$2,000 a year will cover the amount spent on his wardrobe.

The largest amount of land held in the United States by an alien corporation is that owned by the Holland Company in New Mexico. It embraces 4,500,000 acres.

A story is being revived in diplomatic circles of the Czar's intention to have himself proclaimed Emperor of Asia and, it is said, the ceremony is to take place shortly at Moscow.

Seltzer water is a new remedy for burns, discovered by a New York drug clerk, who thinks that the carbuncle and galls with which the water is impregnated, is the chief agent for good.

THE BRAZILIAN African explorer, says the upper Congo region teems with ivory. He found large quantities of tusks in some of the villages, and they were often offered to him for small quantities of beads.

HENRY WALL, king of the under-constabularians of a good dressers, the leading tailors laugh at this and say that his highness is almost coarse in his taste. He seldom orders over two suits at once.

There is a liberty woman living at Brissac Creek, N. Y., who, long ago, her husband died, and she took the bridlestone from his first wife's grave and had it dressed over and selected for his grave.

In New York City they have a brand of weather called the "Canadu thaw." It is the worst manufactured. A "Canada thaw" is a mixture of three inches of slush, opaque fog, sleet, rain, icicles and mud.

A SALINA (Kan.) man walked a quarter of a mile to get his gun to kill a big jack rabbit which he saw in the road, and after he had fired a hasty discharge it he found that the rabbit was already frozen to death.

BRAMPTON, Pa., is enjoying a fat life room of considerable dimensions, and one clergymen of the Methodist persuasion urges the people to let the doctors go, and place their reliance upon the Lord in times of sickness.

PRINCE OSCAR, of Sweden, who is about to marry a maid of honor, who is to have wedded one of the Prince of Wales daughters, but the Swedish Parliament merely refused to vote the necessary money, and the match was broken.

There is going on around lately constant discussion of a "painless death for criminals." Chloroform and electricity are among the agents suggested. Menial criminals are not worrying themselves about a less painful death for their victims.

THE best dressed man in New York is Gergo Kompt, a thrice millionaire. It is said that he spends over \$10,000 a year on his wardrobe. It is a common thing for him to give an order for thirty pairs of pants and a dozen coats and vests at a time.

W. H. PRATT, of Davenport, Ia., once wrote out the emancipation proclamation in such a manner as to have the letters group together in a perfect picture of Abraham Lincoln. The picture is now in the possession of the Iowa Historical Society.

The name of Grant is inscribed on a great many American vessels. Nearly dozen ships are called after Andrew Johnson. Three boats bear his name, while two bear the name of Winfield S. Hancock. General McClellan has eight vessels named for him. Robert E. Lee and Jeff Davis one.

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—Counterfeited postal cards have been discovered in Pittsburgh that are so skillfully executed it is very difficult to detect them.

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Published every Thursday by
A. F. CONLEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OFFICE—Old Clerk's Office Building,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Advertisers furnish their own application.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1888.

The Ways and Means Committee has almost completed the tariff bill.

The State Senate last week, passed a bill providing for the repeal of the Board of Equalization.

Judge Orr, of Owen county, Ky., has been appointed Receiver of Public Money at Buffalo, Wyoming Territory.

Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle are spending this week at Old Point Comfort. Mr. Carlisle is gradually regaining his health.

Gov. Wilson, of West Virginia, has ordered two companies of infantry to Logan county, where the Hatfield-McCoy feud is raging.

The House last week unseated Kardin, the Republican Representative from Greenup, and seated Callon, his Democratic opponent.

It is reported that Anderson Hatfield has been arrested and lodged in jail at Pikeville, this making the tenth member of the gang now in custody.

On February 22nd, the National Democratic Committee will meet in Washington to fix a time and place for holding the National Democratic Convention.

Senator Spooner has introduced a bill extending the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the regulation of commerce carried by telegraph.

The Senate has passed bills granting annual pensions of \$2,000 each to the widows of Gen. John A. Logan and Frank P. Blair.

The bill proposing the erection of a decent State building was before the House last week, and encountered considerable opposition. It has been made a special order for February 21st.

Gov. Buckner refused to send troops to Pike county to suppress the Hatfield-McCoy feud, and the House refused to agree to the Senate bill authorizing the enrollment of a company of State Guard in that county.

President Cleveland excited Washington Friday by taking a long walk with Secretary Fairchild on Pennsylvania avenue. This is said to be his first public appearance as a pedestrian since his residence in the White House.

The special committee to which was referred the important matter of a proper display of the resources of Kentucky in Louisville, Cincinnati and elsewhere, held a meeting last Thursday and agreed upon a bill appropriating \$20,000 for that purpose.

The Mississippi Legislature has passed a bill pensioning former Confederate soldiers who are now unable to support themselves. The bill also provides pensions to colored servants who attended them on the field, and who are now unable to earn their own support.

Bartley Breen has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional district of Michigan. The Republicans, on the one hundred and sixteenth ballot, nominated Henry Seymour. The nomination is to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Seth C. Moffett.

The Republicans of the First Congressional District of Louisiana have adopted a preamble and resolution denouncing J. Hale Sypher, late attorney for Thoburn, for assuming to represent the Republicans of Louisiana. He is declared, among other things, to be a non-resident of the State.

The Republican party in the District of Columbia, held a mass convention last week to choose delegates to the National Convention. The object of the meeting, however, was not accomplished, as the convention was little less than a mob. Knock-downs and drag-outs were the order of the day.

Mr. Hughes presented a bill last Saturday providing that a vote on the proposition to remove the county seat of Boyd county to Ashland be taken on the first Monday in October, 1888.

Delegations from Catlettsburg and Ashland are in Frankfort lobbying for their respective interests.

An important tariff reform meeting was held in Philadelphia last Friday. The audience was composed principally of Philadelphia business men and manufacturers. President Cleveland's message was endorsed in the strongest terms.

Mr. Dickerson's bill increasing salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals to \$5,000 annually was passed by the Senate last week.

A bill has been introduced in the House repealing the act under which a tax of one-half cent, on the \$100 is levied for the benefit of the A. & M. College at Lexington.

It was a ground-hog case with Representative Callon to get that seat in the Legislature. His paper, the Greenup Herald, had "laid down" in the middle of a long, hard winter, and the editor was obliged to have a job.—Courier-Journal.

The Senate committee on Internal Improvement has reported a bill establishing a Railroad Commission, supplanting the present Commissioners by an agent selected by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, whose duty shall be the assessment of all railroad property in the State. The bill was made a special order for Feb. 7th.

A very large mass-meeting was held in West Liberty, the county seat of Morgan a few days ago, and strong resolutions were adopted instructing their representatives in the Legislature to use their influence to have the present law so amended as to permit Morgan county to vote a subscription of \$100,000 to the first railroad company that shall first build and equip a railroad in their county seat.

If one Eastern, Western or Southern capitalist can be made to take an interest in Kentucky the \$20,000 which is now being asked from the Legislature to make an exhibition of the resources of this State will not be expended in vain. We must first show a live, progressive spirit before the outside world will invest its money here. The proposed plan of calling attention to our resources has the endorsement of Gov. Buckner and Ex-Gov. Knott, and of other equally practical and clear-headed men. The retrenchers and reformers should take a back seat when this resolution comes up. It fell into the orders of the day Friday in the Senate on an objection by A. S. S. Berry, whose capacity making a ring tail monkey of himself is too well known to need any comment.—Louisville Commercial.

The home newspaper that puffs your business, puffs the town and protects your interest, is entitled to your support rather than a paper published in another city, which always takes your money out of town and never leaves anything.

It isn't pleasant to know that any stream of water in our beautiful Kentucky is known by the name of Stinking Creek. If there is a stench in this creek, let the cause of the odor be removed. If this should prove impracticable, the Legislature might help matters by changing the name to Malodorous Brook. In a pamphlet on the advantages of the State, "Malodorous Brook" would not frighten off any emigrants, while the present name might turn the nose of capital toward some interior Commonwealth.—Courier-Journal.

The Paducah Standard thus speaks in favor of the State Board of Equalization:

During the few years of its existence it has done much towards equalizing valuation and taxation throughout the State, and when the work is more thoroughly understood much more can be done. The argument that their work may be done by the county boards will not stand, since they only deal as between individuals in the counties and not between the counties themselves. There may be defects in the law. Let these be rectified by our law-makers, but let the board stand at least until the plan can be thoroughly tested.

The eyes of a large section of the country with money to invest are turned towards the land flowing with milk and honey, which is beyond the Kentucky river. Kentucky is about the only State in the Union in which, under the circumstances, there would spring up an apparently organized effort to hamper railroad building into such a territory. The present Legislature should afford to all railroad companies desiring to penetrate that marvelously rich section fair and liberal charters. The interests of the people should be protected, while they are given every opportunity to encourage railroad construction. The misfortunes of a few unwise counties that bit off more than they could chew ought not to shut the doors of others to the glad tidings of joy contained in the inspiring toot of the quinquaginta thousand miles of steel. There's millions in Eastern Kentucky if Kentucky will only get them out.

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Kentucky Notes.

The game law went into effect yesterday.

C. T. Wood the first child born in Hopkinsville, died in that town last week, aged ninety years.

The State Senate has passed a bill allowing a wife to testify as to all except confidential matters, for or against her husband.

Jas. Blackburn, Jr., has entered upon the performance of his duties as Chief of the Stamp Division of the Postoffice Department.

Mr. Dickerson's bill increasing salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals to \$5,000 annually was passed by the Senate last week.

A bill has been introduced in the House repealing the act under which a tax of one-half cent, on the \$100 is levied for the benefit of the A. & M. College at Lexington.

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The residents of such portions of Kentucky as are not favored with railroads, turnpikes and gravel roads—notably the remote mountain regions—are complaining of the defective road laws of the State.

In other States the roads are kept in repair by taxation, giving each man the privilege of working out his road tax in improving the highways if he desires to do so. In Kentucky the poor tenants are compelled to keep up the roads at their own expense or labor, while the non-resident owners of the land escape work or penalty. There seems to be an inviting opportunity for some man to benefit the people and make his name prominent, among those distinguished for effort to promote the general welfare, by studying the road laws of this Commonwealth and proposing such changes therein as will remove the defects and burdens so manifestly existing.

—Capital.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, S. S.

Frank J. Cheney, manager of the theater, the younger partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing his best in the City of Toledo, County and State, affords, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars to each and every case of cataract that can not be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1887. A. W. GLEASON,
(Signed) Notary Public.

P. S. Hull's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and nervous system of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

• Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

The Hopkinsville New Era gives the following illustration of the necessity for a better method of advertising sales ordered by law:

An apt illustration of the working of a good advertising law has recently occurred in an adjoining county. A decree of court had been obtained directing the sale of a valuable estate, and the usual routine of court house door was gone through with. On the day of the sale, the property brought nearly \$2,000. As this was out of all proportion to its value, the sale was set aside in some technicality, and the Circuit Judge directed that the estate be well advertised in the county paper when again sold. At its second sale the same property brought \$1,000. This result was altogether attributable to prominence given the sale by judicious advertising.—Glasgow Times.

—Call on or Address

CHATTAROI RAILW'Y

To take effect Monday, Nov. 2nd, 1886.

(Daily, except Sunday.)

SOUTHWARD
ROADS
No. 41, No. 12
Pass

STATIONS
No. 11, No. 32
Pass

SOUTHWARD
ROADS
Head up.

No. 11, No. 32
Pass

STATIONS
No. 11, No. 32
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NEWSPAPER LAWS.

All persons who take the paper regularly from the post office, whether directed to his name or whether as a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay. The cost of the paper is to be paid by the subscriber, news agent and postman item by postage, or removing and leaving them unpaid for, is a good cause for the suspension of international laws.

FIREFLIGHT.

Not summer's merriest glee!
In folding mountain bower,
A breath of wavy gold,
For moonbeams as they quiver
At midnight on the river;
Nor starlight pure and cold;
Nor glares of lamps revealing
The giddy maces wheeling,
Of feet that never tire—
Can rival in their splendor
That mystic charm and tender,
A trembling, fitful fire.
For while the gay light dances
Upon the wall, what flashes
Come out in flashes and burst,
The more the bright tongues flicker
In lightnings from the cool.
Those places are builded,
And days unbom are gilded;
With visionary gleam;
'Tis then the memory passes
Beauteous the churchyard roses
In retrospective dream.

—Chambers' Journal.

GIGANTIC BEARS.

The Grizzly and the Silver Tip,
the Black, the Brown, Etc.
Plenty of Them in the Northwestern Territories—A Fierce Encounter Where
Man and Bear Both Went
Over the Precipice.

The big grizzly bears found all through the canons of the Rocky Mountains and spurs of the great range seldom descend from lofty altitudes, where they range year in and year out to eke out a subsistence near the perpetual snow line. An old and experienced hunter has said that "any man's a fool to go in after bear alone." The bruins of the East and the bruins of the West are almost totally different animals.

"A party of gold hunters started out from Deadwood some years ago to prospect the country to the north and west of that mining camp. The men in the party were 'old timers,' with one or two exceptions, and among the latter was a Swede, full of grit, who stood nearly seven feet in his stockings. The Swede, however, whose family name was Franck, was by no means a 'tenderfoot,' having dwelt some time in the Leadville mining camps and boasted that he had killed 'bear in his day,' and was afraid of 'four-footed critter' that roamed the mountains. The party of twelve were climbing a steep mountain, darkness was coming on, and prospects of a supperless night were in view, when the seven-foot Swede volunteered to push on ahead in the hopes of securing an elk, deer, or mountain sheep. The foregoer was a good shot with his rifle, had plenty of grit and courage, and his immense strength and powerful physique rendered it extremely improbable that he would find his mate in the timber ahead. The hunter disappeared, and the others toiled on behind, climbing the steep ascent warily and footsore. At one place the road wound around a steep precipice, the sheer descent of which was but a few feet, on the left being the free land broadened or widened out, and this was covered with a dense growth of willows and stunted pines, from which proceeded the most awful grumplings and howls imaginable. Just as the party appeared on the top all at once from the stable came retreating the big Swede, followed by an enormous silver tip, who was driving him slowly backward toward the edge of the precipice. The man was bleeding badly, nearly all of one side of his face being torn away, the result of a wicked blow from the huge paw of the vicious monster. The bear, on the other hand, was quite as badly wounded as his antagonist. His head was a mass of gore, the lower jaw was simply haughty by a few shreds, and one of his hind legs was broken. The Swede was backing slowly, holding in his right hand a large hunting knife, which every second he would plunge to the hilt in the shoulder of his shaggy foe. At one thrust of the Swede the bear caught him fairly with a return whack of his monstrous paw that must have broken the man's arm, for he quickly transferred the blade to his left hand, and gave back blow for blow as best he could. The denouement came so suddenly that the horor-stricken comrades could render no possible assistance. Even had they started on a run, they could not have reached their friend in time, and to risk a shot with a rifle would have been just as dangerous to the Swede as to the bear. Step by step the man was forced back, until he hung almost upon the edge of the precipice. As he was swaying backward and forward he threw from his useless knife, and the Swede tottered on the brink with nothing in reach to lay his hands on by which he might save himself. Evidently with the desperation of death staring him in the face Franck did the only thing possible under the circumstances. As he was swaying backward and ready to go over he threw from his useless knife, and the Swede tottered on the brink with nothing in reach to lay his hands on by which he might save himself. The hostile natives were known as dacoits, and we had some very lively skirmishes with them. A friendly Buddhist priest informed us one night of the location of an enemy's camp, and a detachment was sent out to capture it. We surrounded them and they tried to fight their way out, and one big fellow came within three lances of splitting my head with his knife. We captured about thirty of them. Another time we attacked a little army of them who had taken up a position at the summit of a steep hill. They rolled big boulders down upon us, and I barely escaped one that had weighed about ten tons. —Philadelphia Record.

overgrown boulders are good enough for King Bruin while they last. When the nut, berry and plum supply runs short, none of the family hesitate to fall back upon diet of pork, beef, mutton or venison. A recent report from the Highwoods, in the neighborhood of Arrow and Wolf creeks, says that more bears have been seen this year than for ten years past, and that quite a number of cattle have been killed by them of late. A few months ago, at Millbury's ranch, near Gerhard, a big silver tip came down out of the mountains one night, invaded the hog pasture of that industrious ranchman, and in a very short time laid out no less than thirty-five porkers. The hogs squealed, made a great fuss, of course, and as long as there was a show of resistance the bear never stopped boxing their ears. One blow of his mighty paw was enough to kill a hog, and there is no telling where he would have stopped had he not been interrupted in this pleasant pastime.

The grayback of the Rockies is rather a different brute from his cousin of the Adirondacks and the Pennsylvania hills. Perhaps the Eastern members of this interesting family never weigh more than four hundred or five hundred pounds, but out this way may of the grizzlies and silver tips caught have weighed the beam at one thousand and twelve hundred pounds and even greater. Mr. Charles Seper, of Roseau, a thriving city a short distance west of here, is said to have shot one of the largest graybacks ever seen in the West. The hide was something tremendous. The beast, having been killed late in the fall, at a time when he was plentifully supplied with 'boar's grease,' it would not be wide of the mark to estimate his weight when alive at sixteen hundred pounds. Certainly the enormous hide justified these figures, and the claws and head preserved would justly entitle him to the credit of being the father of the family.

As a proof of the wisdom of the old hunter's warning about 'going in after bear alone,' the following narrative will best illustrate his truthfulness:

"A party of gold hunters started out from Deadwood some years ago to prospect the country to the north and west of that mining camp. The men in the party were 'old timers,' with one or two exceptions, and among the latter was a Swede, full of grit, who stood nearly seven feet in his stockings. The Swede, however, whose family name was Franck, was by no means a 'tenderfoot,' having dwelt some time in the Leadville mining camps and boasted that he had killed 'bear in his day,' and was afraid of 'four-footed critter' that roamed the mountains. The party of twelve were climbing a steep mountain, darkness was coming on, and prospects of a supperless night were in view, when the seven-foot Swede volunteered to push on ahead in the hopes of securing an elk, deer, or mountain sheep. The foregoer was a good shot with his rifle, had plenty of grit and courage, and his immense strength and powerful physique rendered it extremely improbable that he would find his mate in the timber ahead. The hunter disappeared, and the others toiled on behind, climbing the steep ascent warily and footsore. At one place the road wound around a steep precipice, the sheer descent of which was but a few feet, on the left being the free land broadened or widened out, and this was covered with a dense growth of willows and stunted pines, from which proceeded the most awful grumplings and howls imaginable. Just as the party appeared on the top all at once from the stable came retreating the big Swede, followed by an enormous silver tip, who was driving him slowly backward toward the edge of the precipice. The man was bleeding badly, nearly all of one side of his face being torn away, the result of a wicked blow from the huge paw of the vicious monster. The bear, on the other hand, was quite as badly wounded as his antagonist. His head was a mass of gore, the lower jaw was simply haughty by a few shreds, and one of his hind legs was broken. The Swede was backing slowly, holding in his right hand a large hunting knife, which every second he would plunge to the hilt in the shoulder of his shaggy foe. At one thrust of the Swede the bear caught him fairly with a return whack of his monstrous paw that must have broken the man's arm, for he quickly transferred the blade to his left hand, and gave back blow for blow as best he could. The denouement came so suddenly that the horor-stricken comrades could render no possible assistance. Even had they started on a run, they could not have reached their friend in time, and to risk a shot with a rifle would have been just as dangerous to the Swede as to the bear. Step by step the man was forced back, until he hung almost upon the edge of the precipice. As he was swaying backward and forward he threw from his useless knife, and the Swede tottered on the brink with nothing in reach to lay his hands on by which he might save himself. The hostile natives were known as dacoits, and we had some very lively skirmishes with them. A friendly Buddhist priest informed us one night of the location of an enemy's camp, and a detachment was sent out to capture it. We surrounded them and they tried to fight their way out, and one big fellow came within three lances of splitting my head with his knife. We captured about thirty of them. Another time we attacked a little army of them who had taken up a position at the summit of a steep hill. They rolled big boulders down upon us, and I barely escaped one that had weighed about ten tons. —Philadelphia Record.

The old Chippewa guide, "Pe-to-Wan-Quid," who had hunted in the vicinity of Lake Huron ever since his boyhood, told a white traveler some years ago that during a severe winter many years before, when the snow was very deep and his family suffering for want of food, he went out alone and in a short time came upon the fresh tracks of seven moose, which he followed for three successive days, during which he killed every one of them, besides two black bears that attempted to join him in the chase toward the last of it. After his signal achievement in securing this large supply of meat he returned to his people, and taking out a party with sleds hauled it all home, and it sufficed for their subsistence during the remainder of the winter.

The moose is an awkward, clumsy-looking animal, with an uncoordinated peculiar head and nose, ceding in a manner, prehensile lip termed "muff," which they use in collecting food, and this appendage, when cooked, is regarded by hunters as a delicious bon morsor. The mouth is set well back from the lower extremity of the muzzle, thus adapting it to their method of browsing upon the tender shoots of deciduous shrubs and trees, which constitute their staple forage the year round.

Moose are quite abundant upon the Yukon river, toward its sources in Alaska, as an exploration of that section by Whipple in 1887 shows. Between latitudes 65 and 66 degrees north and longitude 146 degrees, he says: "This part of the river abounds in moose."

The appellation of "moose" is probably derived from an aboriginal name, as this identical synonym still obtains among the Chippewas on the northern borders, where those animals are most abundant.

In 1843 moose and elk were occasionally met with in the extensive forests of Lake Huron.

Moose have been killed near the Pacific coast a little south of Behring strait. —Chicago News.

Points in a Good Horse.

A horse's head indicates his character very much as a man's does. Vice is shown in the eye and mouth; intelligence in the eye and in the pose, in the mobile nostril and active ear. The skin of the eye, the thinness of the skin, striking the face bony, the large, open, thin-edged nostril, the fine ear, and the thin, fine mane and foretop, are indicative of high breeding, and accompany a high-strung, nervous organization, which, with good limbs and muscular power, insures a considerable degree of speed in the animals. The stupidly lazy horse that drivers call a "lunkhead" has a dull eye, usually a narrow head and contracted poll. He is always a blunderer, forgets himself and stumbles on smooth ground, gets himself and his owner into difficulty, calks himself, is sometimes positively lazy, but often a hard goer. He needs constant care and watchfulness on the driver's part. A buyer of equine flesh should be able to detect the good and bad qualities of the animal he contemplates purchasing. This valuable knowledge is only acquired by a careful study of the various parts of horse physiognomy. —Farmer's Advocate.

Soldiering in Burman.

Shortly after my enlistment our regiment was ordered to Burmah to subdue the natives. In addition to the English troops we had natives as well. The hostile natives were known as dacoits, and we had some very lively skirmishes with them. A friendly Buddhist priest informed us one night of the location of an enemy's camp, and a detachment was sent out to capture it. We surrounded them and they tried to fight their way out, and one big fellow came within three lances of splitting my head with his knife. We captured about thirty of them. Another time we attacked a little army of them who had taken up a position at the summit of a steep hill. They rolled big boulders down upon us, and I barely escaped one that had weighed about ten tons. —Philadelphia Record.

over the creeks and rivers in search of wild plums and cherries (the favorite diet of brown, cinnamon, and black bears), but prefer to remain aloft and feast upon the stores laid up for winter use by their industrious neighbors, the gophers and mountain squirrels. Pine nuts are plentiful high up, and then the grubs and worms found beneath old stones and moss.

UNWELCOME CALLERS.

One of the Greatest Annoyances of a Husband.

INSECT MAN'S LIFE.

"I often see mention made in the newspapers," said a State street merchant to me yesterday, "of the way in which editors are bored almost to death in their offices by men and women visitors who are so lacking in sense as not to understand that a man's time in his own office is very precious during the business hours of the day. Do you know that merchants and other business men, and even professionals, are sometimes awfully worried in like manner? You newspaper men mustn't think that you are the only victims of the visiting uniques whom you call 'a bore.' All of us are, to some extent, their victims almost daily. They are the great annoyance of our business life. If you could devise some way by which to keep out visitors who come into a man's business place in business hours merely to talk and kill time, or who have some cranky or selfish little notion of their own to gush about, you would confer a great favor upon ten out of every dozen men in Chicago's business community. Our worst 'bores,' he concluded, with an emphatic gesture, 'are senseless women, simple-minded relatives and friends who want you to contribute for something or sign petitions or something of that sort. They are a nuisance, one and all of them, and I wish there could be a law to protect us against them.' How often have I heard business men, lawyers and others, as well as newspaper men, talk in just that feeling kind of way! But 'what are you going to do about it?' unless you are ready, by refusing to be imposed upon, to run the risk of being voted a bear or a heathen by your own church people, your own party friends, your own club cronies, or even your own 'best girl'?" —Chicago Journal.

The grayback of the Rockies is rather a different brute from his cousin of the Adirondacks and the Pennsylvania hills. Perhaps the Eastern members of this interesting family never weigh more than four hundred or five hundred pounds, but out this way may of the grizzlies and silver tips caught have been known to attain the enormous weight of two thousand pounds, and a reliable gentleman now living in Hartford, Conn., who has for many seasons stalked this particular game and bagged quite a number of large specimens, says that he killed a bull moose some years since in Nova Scotia that measured seven feet from the top of the withers to the sole of the foot, which is considerably taller than the elk or any other game animal on this continent.

Fifty years ago the range of the moose had a vast geographical amplitude, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific entirely across the continent. But the expansion of the western settlements and the proclivities of the hunting population have caused a great diminution in this species of game and driven the wary beasts to seek more inaccessible cover in the remote north. Yet they are still found in Maine, Minnesota, Idaho, Montana, as well as in the unpopulated districts of the Canadian provinces and in British Columbia.

An old Chippewa guide, "Pe-to-Wan-Quid," who had hunted in the vicinity of Lake Huron ever since his boyhood, told a white traveler some years ago that during a severe winter many years before, when the snow was very deep and his family suffering for want of food, he went out alone and in a short time came upon the fresh tracks of seven moose, which he followed for three successive days, during which he killed every one of them, besides two black bears that attempted to join him in the chase toward the last of it. After his signal achievement in securing this large supply of meat he returned to his people, and taking out a party with sleds hauled it all home, and it sufficed for their subsistence during the remainder of the winter.

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Moose have been killed near the Pacific coast a little south of Behring strait. —Chicago News.

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and catarrh—Dr. Bago's Catarrh Remedy.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Cattle, 300 to 350 lbs., \$2.00 to \$2.25.

HOGS—Common, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

Good Porkers, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Swine—Hogs, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

LAMBS—Lamb to choicer, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

FLOUR—Family, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

GLASS—Wine—No. 3 red, \$1.00.

COAL—Medium, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

IRON—Pork—Bacon, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Lard—Prime Steers, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

HUETTE—Choice dairy, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

DAIRY—Butter, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

APPLES—Crimson, per barrel, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

POTATOES—Per barrel, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Starch & Wheat, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

GLASS—Wine—No. 3, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

IRON—Copper Spring, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

Corn Oil—No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

ONIONS—No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

POTATOES—No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

LARD—Steers, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Wheat, winter, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

GLASS—Wine—No. 3 red, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

IRON—Copper Spring, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

ONIONS—No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

POTATOES—No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

LARD—Steers, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Family, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

ONIONS—No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

POTATOES—No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

LARD—Steers, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

LOUISVILLE.

FLOUR—Family, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

ONIONS—No. 2, \$1.